NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1897.-TWELVE PAGES.

GREECE CALLED TO TASK. POWERS THREATEN FORCE.

THE LITTLE KINGDOM ORDERED TO GET OUT OF CRETE AT ONCE.

OTHERWISE THE FIRAEUS WILL BE BLOCKADED AND HOSTILITIES BEGUN-A GREEK VICTORY

MENT SAILS FROM ATHENS AND A THIRD WILL SAIL TO-DAY-

TURKEY GETTING HER

London, Feb. 16 .- "The Daily News" will say note to Greece stating that unless the Gre-

forty-eight hours the Piracus will be blockaded and hostilities begun against Greece. The various reports received here indicate that Turkey's quiescence regarding the progof events in Crete arises from indifference. She is tired of bothering about a distant island, and would willingly surrender it to Greece

"The Times" has a dispatch sent from Canes Tuesday evening stating that the Greek Commedore has not replied to the ultimatum of the commanders of the fleets, presented to him on Monday, requiring him to withdraw,

if the latter would undertake not to meddle

The dispatch adds that firing was heard all day Tuesday in the western districts. The situation at Retimo is alarming. The Consuls urgently demand that troops disembark to save the houses of Christians from pillage.

Athens, Feb. 16.-The first definite news of a Greek victory in Crete was received this evening, and the wildest enthusiasm followed the receipt of the intelligence.

The Greeks, it is said, attacked and captured Fort Aghia, taking 400 Mussulmans prisoners Among the number are 100 Turkish troops, the remainder of the prisoners being Moslems who had taken refuge in the fort.

Details of the engagement are lacking. One report states that no fighting occurred, the garrison surrendering upon the demand of the Greek commander. As no mention of any losses is made in any of the dispatches it is surmised that this report is true.

Notwithstanding the reports that the Powers would take concerted action to prevent Greece from taking further hostile action in Crete, warlike preparations are being made with all pos sible dispatch. In addition to the "Corps of Occupation" already in the island, which corps numbers 1,500 men of all arms, another regiment embarked upon a transport and sailed for Crete to-night. Another regiment will sail

thence to-morrow. The Government is preparing for every possible contingency, and has summoned two classes of the naval reserve for active ser-

The people are in a frenzy of excitement, and demand that the Cretan question be settled now for all time. It is popularly thought that when the Powers find the annexation of the island, which Greece has in view, an accomplished fact, they will readily acquiesce in this spoliation of

The Cretan Christians are wild with delight over the manner in which Greece has come to their rescue. When the Greek troops landed on the island they were received with the greatest enthusiasm, men, women and children hailing them as deliverers from their long bondage to the hated Turks. Everywhere the deepest anxiety was displayed to swear loyalty to King George, the Christians taking it for grant they were to become at once subjects of the King | means of the steamer Laurada, and whose

The temper of the people is such that they would scarcely hesitate to undertake the foolhardy task of defying the combined Powers in their effort to secure their liberty.

London, Feb. 16.-The Constantinople correspendent of "The Daily News" telegraphs that the Ministry of Marine has been ordered to prepare six vessels for sea service.

COLONEL VASSOS'S DEFIANCE. HE REFUSES TO TAKE ORDERS FROM THE POW-ERS-AN ADDRESS TO THE ISLANDERS.

Canea, Feb. 16 .- General Bor, who is in command of the gendarmerie at Canea, formally gave notice yesterday to Colonel Vassos, commanding the Greek troops at Akrotiri, of the joint occupation of Crete by the Powers. To this notification the Greek Colonel replied;

"I am ordered to occupy the Island, and must carry out my orders until I receive other instruc-

All business in Canea is suspended, except that of a manufacturer of coffins, the demands upon whose wares have largely increased.

Fighting is still going on at Akrotiri and Beline, but it is confined to conflicts between the Turks and Christians. The Greek troops which were landed on the island have not yet been engaged in battle.

The Christians hold all of the districts around

Athens, Feb. 16 .- Advices received here from Crete say that none of the foreign warships in Cretan waters have landed any men except at Canea. As the Greek troops that were landed at Akrotiri were not hindered by the Powers in debarking, it is considered here that the Powers recognize the right of Greece to intervene in

London, Feb. 16.-A dispatch from Athens to "The Evening News" says that Greek troops

have landed at the Bay of Kolymbari. Colonel Vassos, the commander of the Greek forces in Crete, has issued the following proclamation:

"Cretans: You are suffering from the present state of anarchy and are exposed to the exhave awakened the national sentiment and have deeply stirred the Hellenic people. This lamentable situation of a people of the same race and the same religion, having common desthies with ourselves, could not any longer be allowed to exist. The King of the Hellenes has resolved to end this state of things by proclaiming a Greek occupation of the island.

"In making this proclamation I promise the name of King George to protect the lives, honor and property of the inhabitants, without dirtinction of religion or nationality, and to repect the religious convictions of the inhabitants, while bringing to them peace and law." In the House of Commons to-day George N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that the reports that the Admiral commanding the British fleet in Cretan waters had menaced Prince George of Greece with the use of force hould the latter attempt to execute the orders of Greece could not possibly be true. No British commander, he said, could have been capable of

ings have been held in several cities, at which

the speakers have traced the whole history of Turkish misrule in Crete and have dwelt upon the promises of the Porte, broken time and again, to inaugurate reforms in the island. At these meetings subscription lists were opened for the benefit of the struggling islanders, and goodly sums have been realized.

Many young men whose enthusiasm has been aroused by the heroism of the Cretan Christians and the bold defiance of Turkey by the Greeks have volunteered to serve with the Christians and numbers of them have already started for

WESTERN GREEKS READY TO ENLIST. THEY WOULD PAY THEIR OWN EXPENSES TO GO TO FIGHT TURKEY.

Chicago, Feb. 16 .- Of the 1,500 able-bodied Greeks in the Chicago colony ready and willing to bear regiment which intends to sail for Greece as soon as war is declared against Turkey, to fight for the motherland. Every one of the Greeks has seen some military life at home, and six Greek officers. who have lived here for years, will instruct and ommand the volunteers. The men intend to pay

Pittsburg, Feb. 16.—"If it shall turn out that King George has need of more men to maintain the stand he has taken with reference to the possession of Crete by Greece, there are between 150 and 260 Greeks in Western Pennsylvania who will not hesitate to throw up their business affairs and set sail for the old country and there take up arms in a popular and patriotic cause."

So spoke Aristides Sourla, a Greek confectioner of this city, to-day. He added: "And these men will be willing to go at their own expense, nor will they wait for the King to issue a call for help. We are all watching the situation as closely as we can at this distance, and when the need for more help is indicated, there will be no holding back on our part." Pittsburg, Feb. 16.-"If it shall turn out that King

NO DANGER OF WAR, HE THINKS. THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT ATHENS REPORTS ON THE CRETAN TROUBLES.

Washington, Feb. 16.-Secretary Olney has recived dispatches from the American Minister at Athens, Mr. Alexander, in regard to the Cretan

A MASS-MEETING OF GREEKS. A mass-meeting of Greeks will be held at 9 lock to-night in Webster Hall, No. 123 East Eleventh-st. Father Agathodoros Papageorgopulos, of the Greek Church, will deliver a prayer, and there will be addresses by Consul-General D. N. Botassi and several Greeks and Americans. An appeal will be made for money to help the 10,000 Cretan refugees now in Greece, and thanks will be voted for American sympathy.

EVEN THE SPANIARDS DISGUSTED.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE TREATMENT OF FEMALE PRISONERS IN HAVANA-NOTES OF

THE INSURRECTION. Havana, Feb. 16.-Much adverse comment has een excited, even among Spaniards here, by the fact that the House of Refuge is the only place in the city in which women prisoners are kept. The "Diario de la Marina" to-day denounces the place, and declares it an outrage that women of high social standing, who are arrested on suspicion of having rebel sympathies, should be compelled to associate with the class of women for whom the prison is intended. There are only forty-two cells the place, yet seventy-four women are confined

In view of the scarcity of meat here, a petition In view of the scarcity of measures, a limit has been presented to the Government asking that the free importation of cattle from Mexico and the United States be allowed.

The steamer Satrustegul arrived to-day from Barcelona. She brought 700 troops and a large number of officers.

Captain-General Weyler remains at Cabaiguan, in the Captain-General Weyler remains at Cabaiguan, in the Captain-General Weyler remains at Cabaiguan, in the Captain of the Ca

Captain-General Weyler remains at Cabaiguan, in the Clentuegos District.

It is reported that some of the merchants here contemplate the establishment of a line of steam-ers to compete with the New-York and Cuba Mall Steamship Company (the Ward Line).

The "Diario de la Marina" says that the Santo Domingo press announces the death of Quintan omingo press announces the death

TRIAL OF JOHN D. HART BEGUN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16.-The trial of John D. Hart, of this city, who has been indicted on the charge was postponed in December until the present term of court, was begun to-day before Judge Butler, in Beck and Assistant District-Attorney Kane appeared for the Government, and the defendant wa peared for the Government, and the defendant was represented by W. W. Kerr and John F. Lewis, of this city, and H. S. Rubens, of New-York. After the work of securing a jury had been completed District-Attorney Beck opened for the Government. The District-Attorney offered in evidence the proclamations of President Cleveland of June 12, 1805, and July 27, 1805. Mr. Kerr asked to have them stricken from the evidence, on the ground that they contained no reference to a war existing between Cuba and Spain. Judge Butler ruled that this objection came too late, and granted an exception. The hearing of witnesses for the Government was then begun.

THE BERMUDA ALLOWED TO SAIL

Washington, Feb. 16.-The Treasury Department late this afternoon directed the Collector of Cus toms at Philadelphia to issue clearance papers for toms at Philadelphia to issue clearance papers for the alleged filibustering steamer Bermuda to sail, provided the proper affidavit of intention of sailing destination is made. This action is taken on the advice of District-Attorney Beck, of Philadelphia, who, under instructions from Washington, exam-ined all the facts in the case.

REBEL DEFEAT IN MANILA.

Madrid, Feb. 16.-The Government has received a dispatch from Manila, stating that heavy fighting has taken place between the Spanish troops and the Philippine rebels, in which 400 insurgents were killed, and the troops lost 25 killed and 69 wounded. The troops, at the point of the bayonet, captured the entrenched positions of the rebels on the Ymus

WHOLESALE CORRUPTION DISCLOSED.

SEVEN OFFICIALS IN ONE COUNTY SHORT IN THEIR ACCOUNTS.

countant, has filed a report of his examination of the books of De Kalb County, and finds several officials short \$30,000. Of this sum ex-Treasurer Fair is charged with nearly \$12,000, ex-Auditor Coffin Berry \$5.400 and ex-Clerk Moody \$2.700. The names of the others who are short have not yet been made public, but it is stated on good authority that an ex-official is short nearly \$4.000, another \$2.000, another \$200 and still another \$500.

TO MAKE IT A TEST CASE.

POSSIBLE CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF AN IN-TERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR FOR SOLICITING FUNDS.

Cincinnati, Feb. 16.-The Federal Grand Jury last night issued summonses for over one hundred wit-nesses in the case against Joseph Dowling, who was removed by President Cleveland last month from the office of Internal Revenue Collector for

the 1st Ohlo District. This action is understood to mean the criminal prosecution of ex-Collector Dowling for soliciting prosecution of ex-conector lowing roll soluting funds for political purposes while in office. Downing has retained a number of eminent lawyers to resist the decree of dismissal, and these attorneys propose to test the law in the defence of Dowling after the expected indictment.

A PHARMACY STUDENT MISSING.

TO KILL HIMSELF.

John Resack, twenty years old, a student at the College of Pharmacy, mysteriously disappeared from his home, at No 346 East Seventy-first-st., on Monday, and it is feared by his parents and friends be had received from the King and Government that he has fulfilled an old threat of committing of Greece could not possibly be true. No British suicide. Dr. J. P. Chinelicek, of No. 204 East Seventy-second-st., called last night on Police Captain Rome, Feb. 16.—The bold action of Greece in attempting to solve the Cretan question with the sword has excited popular admiration everywhere in Italy, and a great philo-Crete agitation is being carried on throughout the country. The sympathies of the people are entirely with the Cretan Christians in their struggle to throw off the yoke of Moslem rule, and this sympathy is taking practical form. Enthusiastic mass-meet-Grant, at the East Sixty-seventh-st, station, and

TO-MORROW OR FRIDAY.

AND HENRY WHITE AMONG HIS WOULD-BE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CALLERS-NO VISITORS ALLOWED TO SEE HIM.

Canton, Ohlo, Feb. 16.-For the first time in months, the staff of the President-elect found themselves with the time barging heavy on their hands to-day. Major McKinley declined to see any of the comparatively few visitors who and Henry White, of Washington. He remained arms, nearly 800 had been enrolled to-night for the | in his room and in bed most of the day, obedient to the command of Dr. Phillips. The latter says to expose him to the slightest chance of an attack of the virulent form of influenza now

> prevalent here. Mr. Miller seemed considerably surprised when he learned that he could not see Major McKinley, and decided to leave town on the noon train for Cleveland, where he met Chairman Hanna. The Herkimer statesman expressed the hope that New-York would yet obtain a Cabinet representative, but shook his head in a manner indicative of great doubt. He said that his mission was not entirely a political one, and intimated that Nicaragua Canal matters might have been discussed had the opportunity pre-

> Mr. White, who also failed to see the President-elect, said he had been summoned to Canton. His mission is thought to be in connection with his old post of Secretary of the American Embassy at London. Mr. White held this place for many years, and was succeeded by James R. Roosevelt. The salary paid is \$2,625. but the distinction is quite enough to atone for the moderate compensation, Mr. White went from Canton to Chicago, and hence the story that Robert T. Lincoln is expectant of being sent again to the Court of St. James.

> Major McKinley's steward at the White House will be General James C. Howe. General Howe was Adjutant-General of Ohio for four years under Governor McKinley, and is the latter's

> During the President-elect's retirement his private secretary, Mr. Boyle, is receiving some of the callers. Mr. Boyle has brought his chief's files up to a remarkable state of perfection since the election, and those competent to judge say that no President ever began the discharge of his public duties with his papers in as ex-cellent order as are those of Mr. McKinley. Every application has been filed and the index

THE JAPANESE MISSION.

EDMUND T. MASON, OF THIS CITY, TALKED OF POR THE PLACE.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Feb. 16.-Edmund T. Mason, of New-York, the senior member of the importing house of E. T. Mason & Ca., and a son of William Mason, of this city, has assurances of his selection by President-elect McKinley as United States Minister to Japan. News to that effect has been received by Mr. Mason's relatives in this city.

Edmund T. Mason, when seen at his office, No. 28 Greene-st., yesterday, regarding the foregoing report, understood that his friends in Ohio had been urging him for the place. He thought his personal acquaint-

arce with Cozosagara, a cousin of the Japanese Prime Minister, might have had something to do with the movement in his favor.

At the time of the Werld's Fair the Japanese merchants having exhibits there gave him a testimonial in acknowledgment of his work in helping to build up the silk exporting business of their country. Mr. Mason has visited Japan several times, and has some knowledge of the language.

HANNA IN WOODFORD'S WAY. IMPRESSIONS BROUGHT HOME FROM CANTON BY

no has been in Canton to visit President-elect Mc-Kinley and urge the appointment of General Stewart L. Woodford, of Brooklyn, to a place in the Cabinet, was back at his desk in the Capitol to-day. Secretary Palmer said he had a pleasant hour's chat with the President elect on Saturday morning. He urged General Woodford's appointment from his personal knowledge of the General's capacity and fitness. Mr. McKinley expressed a friendliness for General Woodford. He also stated that he expected to do something for New-York. He did not say just what he would do, but sail it would be done quickly.

that the President-elect was not unfavorably distion in New-York, and thought he would do nothing to antagonize it. As to whether General Woodford would secure a Cabinet post, there was some doubt. There was an embarrassing situation crethe fact that Foraker and Governor Bushnell had not agreed not to oppose Mr. Hanna for the Senate. This would compel Mr. McKinley to find a place for Mr. Hanna in his Cabinet. This place would probably be that of Postmaster-Gen-eral, which is the post that General Woodford's

MR. GAGE LEAVES CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 16.-Lyman J. Gage left the city over the Big Four Road at 1 o'clock this afternoon, bound, with his wife and family, for Washington. They will go South first, it is explained, possibly visiting rida, where Mr. Gage will seek rest and seclusion

March 1.
"I do not wish to tell my present destination," said Mr. Gage. "My desire is to get a little rest before I go to Washington. I shall stop off somewhere and try and get a brief respite before taking up my duties."

GEN. CLAYTON AND THE MEXICAN MISSION. St. Louis, Feb. 16.-General Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, who is here on business, yesterday refused to affirm or deny that the post of Minister to Mexico had been offered to him by Major McKinley.

"My friends," said he, "have moved in the matter and with what success it would be indelicate for me to say until after the inauguration. I will say, how-ever, that if the mission is tendered to me I will ac-

NO NEW-YORKER YET SELECTED. Abner McKinley, brother of the President-elect, and General William McK. Osborne, the Major's usin, and secretary of the Republican National Committee, were in the city yesterday. Neither of them expressed any alarm at the present indisposition of Major McKinley. Abner McKinley, when seen at the Windsor Hotel last evening, said that his brother was only suffering from a slight cold, and that no serious complications were probable. Mr. McKinley was sure that the Major would be

about again in a day or two. Mr. McKinley paid a visit yesterday to Colonel J. J. McCook at the office of the latter in the Equitable Building, which had the effect to revive the report that Coionel McCook is to be made a Cabinet officer. General Osborne called on General Horace Porter, and had a talk with him. This, in me minds, settled General Porter's appointment

It was positively stated yesterday, nevertheless, that nothing whatever had been decided upon by the President-elect, so far as any office for a New-Yorker was concerned. The information came from a prominent Republican, whose relations with

from a prominent Republican, whose relations with
Major McKinley have been close and confidential,
and who is indoubtedly well posted as to the situation at Canton.

"Evidence of this fact," said this Republican,
"may be found in the prompt and frank way in
which Major McKinley has announced every name
for the Cabinet as he made the selection. You
can rest assured that the same policy will be pursued with regard to New-York, and that as soon
as Mr. McKinley decides to appoint a New-York,
er to a high place, in or out of the Cabinet, he
will take the public into his confidence forthwith.
Until then it is safe to bet that nothing has been
done about the representation which this State is
to have in or under the neft Administration."

MAJOR MKINLEY BETTER. ADAYOF SUGAR AND RUBBER BAD NEWS FOR SPOILSMEN. NOT THE CHARTER ALONE.

HE MAY BE ABLE TO GO TO CLEVELAND CONTINUATION OF THE LEXOW TRUST INQUISITION.

STILL CONFINED TO HIS ROOM-WARNER MILLER CHARLES R. FLINT GIVES REASONS FOR THE FORMATION OF THE UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY SIMILAR TO THOSE GIVEN BY

MR. SEARLES IN THE CASE OF THE SUGAR TRUST, AND HAS JUST AS

GRAVE DOUBTS CONCERNING HIS ABILITY TO PRO-

It is now practically certain that the Sugar called, including Warner Miller, of New-York. Trust will not produce its books for the inspection of the Lexow Investigating Committee. In his previous examinations John E. Searles, the secretary-treasurer of the company, has flatly that his distinguished patient is improving rap- refused to produce these books, and again yesidly, and may be able to go to Cleveland on terday he calmly informed the committee that Thursday or Friday. While Mr. McKinley has its request would be laid before the directors only a severe cold, his adviser does not intend of the trust at their usual weekly meeting today. It has already been asserted in evidence that the only records the trust has of the various details concerning the consolidation of the refineries composing the trust are contained in the minute book of the company. Mr. Searles has expressed his doubts of the right of any investigating committee to examine the minute book of any corporation, and, further, it has been hinted that, in the event of the committee endeavoring to use legal force to compel the production of the book, the trust will shelter itself behind the contention that, being incorporated in New-Jersey, it is beyond the control of the Legislature of this State. So that it is not difficult to make the forecast that the directors today will be unable to comply with the commit-

> tee's request. It was also demonstrated yesterday that the stand taken by the Sugar Trust will also be taken by other trusts. The Rubber Trust, which was investigated by the committee yesterday, practically refused, through its mouthpiece, Charles R. Flint, to produce certain records that would show the basis upon which the valuations of the different concerns forming the United States Rubber Company were arrived certificates were distributed among these firms. Like its saccharine contemporary, this trust was incorporated in New-Jersey, and, although it was admitted that its affairs were almos wholly administered in this city, Mr. Flint declared that its books and records were kept at the New-Brunswick office. Without the sanction of the directors, Mr. Flint doubted his ability to produce the books. There is every probability, therefore, that the Senate committee will make no further progress with the Rubber Trust than it has done in the case of the

> The question of the prices paid by these trusts to absorb competing concerns is one of considerable importance to the practical result of the committee's investigation, and it is just this information which the trusts are stubbornly withholding, and which, in the minds of many people, the committee will not succeed in obtaining.

The conclusion is also being impressed upon people's minds that the members of the committee are not violently opposed to trusts in general and the Sugar Trust in particular. The nature of Senator Lexow's questions and the aimost apologetic manner at times in which he puts them make it appear to his hearers as if the chairman himself is not by any means hostile to the trust. It is felt that after all he will do very little harm to these industrial combinations. This was the view apparently taken by Wall Street yesterday, as there was a rise of mere than two points in the stock of the Sugar Trust. Senator McCarren, of Brooklyn, has that evening the feroclous dogs of a man named of his questioning, that he is not a violent antagonist of the Sugar Trust. He has never lost an opportunity to give Mr. Searles an opening | midnight. About 1 o'clock in the morning, as near to show the Sugar Trust a philanthropic institution that has for its guiding purpose the into my room. He told me he had come after the gun, cheapening of the commodity for the benefit of an old breech-loading double-barrel shotgun, which I the consumer. There was a great eagerness on the part of the Democratic Senators at Albany to get this place on the committee, which Senator McCarren has obtained, and it was said that several Democratic Senators were desirous of

securing the friendship of the Sugar Trust. Senator McCarren, it will be remembered, is the distinguished legislator who induced the Republican party in his district a few years ago to put up a bartender named Owen-a wholly ignorant and unfit man-as the Republican candidate for the Senate. McCarren selected can candidate for the Senate. McCarren selected him as his opponent, thinking that Owen's defeat would be easily brought about. But McCarren's plan miscarried. That year a great Republican tidal wave swept over Brooklyn, and Owen, the bartender, was actually elected, and went to the Senate. In the agitation that led to the appointment of the present committee the Democratic members of both the Senate and the Assembly pretended to be consumed with feelings of the greatest enmity to all trusts, and as anxious for their destruction, but here is one of the leading Democratic members of the Senate apparently trying to give his best assistance to the Sugar Trust.

It was nearly 10:30 before the committee began its sixth day's investigation yesterday morning. Senator Lexow, as usual, was the tardy memhim as his opponent, thinking that Owen's de-

Senator Lexow, as usual, was the tardy member. John E. Searles was called again, and endeavored to show once more that the Sugar Trust was not a monopoly, but a consolidation of interests for economical purposes, the benefit of which was enjoyed by the people in the way of cheaper sugar. Lawson N. Fuller was also recalled, and in the course of a brief examination asserted that thousands of men had been thrown out of employment by the Sugar Trust and that it had caused many independent re-

fineries to close. After this evidence the committee began its researches into the Rubber Trust. Charles R. Flint asserted that the motive for its organization was to bring about economy of production by the centralization of the interests of various companies. He denied emphatically that the promoters of the trust were swayed by any intent to stifle competition, although he was unable satisfactorily to explain why the trust continued to buy independent concerns when it was unable to utilize more than half its facilities.

QUESTIONS, ANSWERS AND EVASIONS.

committee resumed its investigations in the Council Chamber of the City Hall yesterday morning. The first thing which Senator Lexow put before Mr. Searles was the margin of profit the trust had obtained during the last five years and the five years preceding the trust between the raw and refined materials. The trust, through H. O. Havemeyer, had already placed figures before the committee showing that sugar had been cheaper in the nine years subsequent to the organization of the trust than it had been for the nine years prior to its formation. For reasons of his own Senator Lexow was desirous of reducing the comparative periods to five years, and before the adjournment on Monday asked Mr. Searles to post himself upon the necessary figures.

"The average margin," said Mr. Searles in reply to the presiding Senator, "of profit during the five years preceding the trust was .524, and during the five years subsequent was 1.56 cents." "Is it not true that the average price of the raw

material after the trust was formed dropped .667 a Continued on Third Page.

THE GOVERNOR'S FRIENDS DECLARE THAT HE WILL NOT CONSENT TO ANY MEASURE

WHICH IMPAIRS THE COM-

PETITIVE SYSTEM.

INV TRUESRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Feb. 16.-It is said here that Governor Black will surprise politicians who have been looking so anxiously for patronage to be received when he breaks down the Civil Serthe starch out" of the Civil Service has been by politicians of the "Abe" Gruber stamp, and such are the ones who will be most surprised when the Governor comes out fairly and squaretical avoidance of Civil Service reform, as

they would have him do. rarily, at least, and this, it is said, has been concerned that the people will not stand the the Board of Public Improvements. breaking down of a system which has produced good results. The Forrester bill, which, as Mr. port of the Commission, which will come before Forrester himself said, "would kill Civil Service," has been shelved for good, despite "Abe" Gruber's support of it, and the Reinhard bill. which was to provide a separate Civil Service Bureau for the District-Attorney's office in New-York City exhibits no signs of life.

A measure carrying out the suggestions Governor Black has not yet been drafted. This fact alone should give encouragement to the ure was to benefit the spollsmen there are only too many who, long before this, would have drafted and presented it. It is said that the Governor will proceed carefully in amending the Civil Service rules, and that no scheme will be considered to evade the constitutional reat, and in what proportions the Rubber Trust's | quirements as to a competitive system of ex-

HE WAS TRYING TO CLUB A DOG WITH A GUN WHICH HE THOUGHT WAS NOT LOADED.

New-Haven, Conn., Feb. 16.-Elias B. Servoss, jr., lost his life this morning in the Servoss summ home, in Whitneyville, through a shocking acci-The young man was disturbed by the barking of a neighbor's dog, and took a gun to the porch to shoot the animal. gun did not fire, and he decided that it was not He then tried to club the dog with the gunstock, and the weapon was discharged, one shot entering his left side and the other his left wrist.

As Mr. Servoss did not disturb any members of the family when he left the house, his absence was not noticed till late this morning, when his dead at the time. His son's body will be taken to New-York on Thursday and placed in the Henry Servoss vault in Trinity Cemetery.

The victim of the accident was twenty-eight years old, and he leaves a wife and two young children. He was the scion of an old New-York family.

Ellas Boudinot Servoss, father of the young man who was killed, arrived in this city yesterday from Connecticut and was seen last night at his home, No. 213 West One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st. He gave

following account of the fatal accident: "My son lived at the Whitneyville house with his wife and two children, and I had been spending a few days with him. He killed a prize pig on Monday, and Kipke, which had been a nuisance to the neighborsmell of blood. The dogs kept me awake all the early kept loaded for burg'ars and which had not been fired for years. He said he was going to shoot the dogs. Five minutes later, when I was almost asleep again, I heard the noise of two gun shots. In another minute I fell asleep. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning I was awakened by the shaleks of the hired girl, and

left wrist. to make an investigation. I found a trail of blood down the steps to the ground and along the ground for a distance of twenty feet. There the trail ended,

CHICAGO'S COMMERCE IN DANGER.

AT LEAST SO MANY MERCHANTS THINK LOW

WATER IN THE LAKES THE BUGABOO. Chicago, Feb. 18.-The Lincoln Club vesterday dis. cussed the improvements necessary to maintain the water commerce of Chicago. It was represented that the water in Lakes Michigan, Erle and Huron had receded more than two feet during the last ten years, and resolutions were passed urging Congress to adopt improvements in the direction of damming Niagara River to retain the proper grade

A committee consisting of S. T. Gunderson, Joseph A committee consisting of S. T. Gunderson, Joseph Downey and William R. Alsip were appointed to interest other cities in the movement.

Captain J. S. Dunham said last night that he believed the water in Lake Michigan had fallen at least eighteen inches in the last ten years, and possibly more. He added: "The scheme of the Lincoln Club for dams in the Niagara River is one that I advocated myself twelve years ago. I believe the plan to be a good one."

MAYOR TAGGART TO BE ARRESTED.

WITH VIOLATING THE LIQUOR LAW.

Indianapolis, Feb. 16.-The leaders of the Good Citizen's movement have a large-sized sensation which they propose to spring upon Mayor Taggart to-morrow. This they will do by having His Honor arrested upon the charge of violating the Nicholson Temperance law. There has been a running dispute for several months between the city administration and the Good Citizen's League. led by Eli F. Ritter and C. E. Newlin, upon the question of whether or not the liquor laws were enforced. Last night the Ritter "spies," as they are called, happened into the Grand Hotel bar. Mayor Taggart is president of the hotel company Mayor Taggart is president of the hotel company and the active proprietor of the hostlery. Attached to the bar are a couple of private rooms for special parties, and it was in one of these that His Honor was found after II o'clock entertaining four members of the Legislature and two or three other acquaintances in the Legislature. Mr. Newlin was among the reconnoliering party, and has prepared the affidavit upon which the Mayor will be arrested. The members of the Legislature cannot be brought to time, for they enjoy immunity from arrest while the Assembly is in session.

IT IS SAID THAT THEY HAVE MISUNDER- FIVE ACTS AND TWO CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS ALSO DRAWN UP.

TO-DAY'S MEETING OF THE COMMISSION PROBA-

BLY THE LAST-DISSENTING VIEWS OF

charter for the consolidated city, filling a volume of several hundred pages, the Greater New-York Commission has also taken pains to draw up various acts and amendments to straighten out complications that seemed to the members likely to arise in connection with the new order vice rules of the State. His reference to "taking of things. Their report to the Legislature will be accompanied by not less than eight docutoo liberally interpreted, Mr. Black's friends say. ments-the charter, five acts for the Legislature to make into laws, and two constitutional

amendments. The preparation of one of the acts was an ly for a practical Civil Service, and not a prac- nounced in the report of the Draft Committee made public on Christmas Day; it relates to Boards of Supervisors in counties wholly within A radical measure which has been under con- the limits of a city, but not comprising the whole templation by various Republican members of of such city. Another proposed law provides the Legislature has been abandoned tempo- new quarters for the City Court of New-York, and for such alterations in the City Hall, where done at the suggestion of the Governor, who the court is now accommodated, as will fit it for has informed the Senators and Assemblymen | the Council of the Municipal Assembly and for

As described on the first two pages of the rethat body for final action to-day, the documents that will accompany the report are substantially as follows: 1. A charter for the Greater New-York. 2. An act in relation to Supervisors in counties wholly within the limits of a city. 3. An act relating to the election of city officers for the Greater New-York in November, 1897. 4. Certain amendments to the election law in November, 5. An act in reference to the election of Supervisors in the wards of the borough of Queens to be members of the Board of Supervisors of Queens County. 6. An act in relation to the City Court of the city of New-York and the accommodation thereof, and in relation to the fitting up and equipping of the City Hall. 7. A proposed constitutional amendment to authorize the Municipal Assembly or other legislative body of a city to discharge for counties wholly within the limits of such city the duties ELIAS B. SERVOSS, JR., SHOT DEAD. devolved by the constitution on Boards of Supervisors. 8. A proposed constitutional amendment providing in municipal elections for minority representation.

THE LAST MEETING, PERHAPS.

The meeting to be held by the Charter Com mission to-day wil probably be its last, but it is possible, according to Secretary Pinney, that it may be necessary to call the body together again to pass upon some point that may be raised. Mr. Pinney asserted positively that there would be nothing more for the Commission to give to the press until after its report had been placed in the hands of the president of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly; and this, he declared with equal positiveness, would be done en Saturday without fail. That he expects some changes to be made in the report as now drawn up is evident from his remark that after the meeting to-day the report would have to go to the printer to have the final emendations inte printer to have the final emendations in-rted in time for presentation to the Legisla-

Mr. Pinney was asked if the report of the Commission would be unanimous. plied. "so far as advocating the passage of the charter is concerned, but one or two members may take occasion to express their views on some points." Further than this the secretary

would not go. another trustworthy source it was learned that one member of the Commission-presumably Mr. Low-had caused his dissent-ing views to be printed to go with the report on which the Commission will act to-day, and it was stated that, while he would sign the re-port, he wished to express his disagreement with the majority on three points-the protwo chambers, the bi-partisen Police Com-sion, and the power given to the Mayor to move officials without charges during the six months of his term. The recent p the report that he is the member who is not wholly in agreement with the other Commis-

to all the members yesterday morning, but it is strictly guarded, and the intention is that its contents shall not leak out before the Legislature has had a chance of seeing it.

WHEN THE REPORT WILL BE MADE PUBLIC hurrying downstairs found my son lying dead on the plazza at the side of the house with a ghastly wound Secretary Pinney, "I presume the Commissioners will feel at liberty to give it to the newspapers in this city. It is true that the report of the Draft Committee was made public before being presented to the Commission, but that was done by authority of the Commission itself. This case is different. We are authorized and directed to report to the Legislature, and it would be manifestly improper to allow our report to become public property before it is offi-cially made. There is no doubt that it will be handed to the Legislature on Saturday. The charter is all finished. The only thing remain-

ing is the completion of the report and the affixing of the Commissioners' signatures to it."

Two or three members of the Commission with
whom the reporter conversed yesterday expressed the opinion that there was little doubt about the adoption of the charter by the Legis-lature substantially in the form in which it is sent to Albany.

Unless the Commission has experienced a

change of mind since the Draft Committee made its report, the first act mentioned above, which will apply only to the countles of New-York, Kings and Richmond, will provide that in counties of this class the Board of Supervisors shall be composed of the members of the Municipal Assembly, Board of Aldermen, Common Council or other legislative hedy of the mon Council or other legislative body of the city, who shall be elected as such and also as Supervisors; that they shall serve as Supervisors without compensation, and that their terms as Supervisors shall be co-extensive with their terms as members of the Municipal As-sembly or other like body.

CLEVELAND, OLNEY & UHL.

TITLE OF A LAW FIRM WHICH IT IS REPORTED

WILL SOON BE ESTABLISHED IN THIS CITY. Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 16 (Special).—It is stated that President Cleveland, Secretary of State Olney and Edwin F. Uhl, of this city, now Ambassador at Berlin, will form a law partner-ship in New-York. Mr. Uhl's son is authority for the statement.

WORK WITH THE BIG GUNS RESUMED.

ANOTHER DAY OF TARGET PRACTICE BY AD-

MIRAL BUNCES FLEET. Charleston, S. C., Feb. 16,-The day has been an uneventful one with Admiral Bunce's fleet. The ships, occupying their positions of yesterday, resumed the exercises with their main batteries at an early hour. By 9 o'clock the roat of the big guns could be distically identical with those of yesterday. The practice was then discontinued till 2 p. m., when it was tice was then discontinued till 2 p. m., when it was once more resumed, this time with the four-inch and six-inen gams. In the afternoon the formation of the fleet was materially a tered. The Indiana replaced the Columbia at the southern end of the line, and the other five ships were collected about the flagship almost due east of the jettles and about five miles to seaward. At night there was some exercising with the Coston signal, but no movement of general interest.

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The Vesuvius was off the coast with the fleet last
night, but came into the harbor early to-day and
anchored off the Custom House. The transport Fern
made her usuar trip to the city, and, coming up once
more in the evening, is now in the Cooper River.

Up to a late hour to-night the fleet has been joined
by none of the ships recently ordered here. The Terror, the Puritan, the Katahdin and the Ericsson have
heen expected off the coast all day, but none of them
appeared. The battle-ship Maine will sail for Port
Royal to-morrow night or Thursday morning.

Washington, Feb. 16—Secretary Herbert and his

Washington, Feb. 16. Secretary Herbert and his party will leave here to-morrow afternoon for Charleston, S. C., to witness the manocuvres of the North Atlantic Squadron.